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JPRS L/9405

20 November 1980

South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 6/80)



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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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INDIA

INDIA INVESTS IN INCREASING USE OF GAS

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

India is planning to spend more than \$10 billion over the next 10 years to exploit gas discovered off its west coast. This is not because the gas reserves are massive: they are estimated at only 190 billion cubic meters, whereas any large gas producer counts its reserves in trillions. But, just because of the smallness of the find, India has decided that the gas should be used as feedstock for fertilizer and petrochemical plants—rather than fuel—and this is the most capital-intensive way of utilizing it. Each of the proposed petrochemical complexes will cost \$2.5 million, each of the fertilizer plants \$400 million.

The main source of gas will be the South Bassein field, not far from the big oil find at Bombay High. The gas is particularly rich in ethane and propane, the basic building blocks for petrochemicals. Several smaller gas fields have been located nearby and geologists expect to find many more.

Proposals have already been made for eight fertilizer plants and two petrochemical complexes, and there is gas enough for a few more. The first four fertilizer plants will be built on the coast. Later one will

have to be situated hundreds of miles inland, because the main demand for fertilizers comes from the northwest, and the railways have only a limited capacity to move fertilizers from the coast.

Experts say India must build a pipeline more than 1,000 kilometers long to take gas into the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. Fertilizer plants will be sited along pipeline to cater to local consumption.

The fertilizer plants will run on methane, leaving the other gas fractions for conversion into petrochemicals. The two planned petrochemical complexes will be in the coastal states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, but the downstream units to process the intermediate products will be dotted all over the country.

The production of some petrochemicals (notably polypropylene) will be far in excess of domestic demand, and will be exported.

The first two fertilizer plants near Bombay are being financed by the World Bank, with a small British contribution as well. The bank is also interested in financing later plants, and the gas pipeline. But the fate of the two petrochemical complexes is far from

clear.

The money involved is so large that a consortium of lenders will be needed. The government wants to own the main complexes while throwing open downstream units to the private sector, but given India's tax rates few private firms are likely to be interested, and the government will be hard pressed to finance the downstream units itself.

Negotiations are in progress for India's eastern neighbor, Bangladesh, which is blessed with large gas reserves, to sell it 30 billion cubic meters of gas over a 20-year period. This will be used to replace naphtha and fuel oil required by various industries in India's eastern industrial belt.

There is a snag. All the opposition parties in Bangladesh, plus a section of the ruling party, have protested that gas must not be sold when India is threatening to scrap the Farakka agreement on sharing Ganges waters. Even though the proposed gas deal covers only 10 percent of Bangladesh's proven reserves and the country badly needs foreign exchange, political opposition to the deal is so great that it could fall through.

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INDONESIA

OVERWHELMING EXPORT SURPLUS IN TRADE WITH JAPAN

Tokyo BUSINESS JAPAN in English Oct 80 pp 43-51

[Article by Tadao Morotomi, Chief of South Asia/East Europe Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry]

[Text]

INDONESIA has been executing its third five-year plan since fiscal 1979. The objective of the plan is to develop the country by attaining three major goals: (1) social justice, (2) high economic growth and (3) national stability.

The major targets of concrete measures are promotion of (1) non-oil exports, (2) labor-intensive small-scale industries and (3) agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuff.

Indonesia today enjoys considerable economic prosperity backed by proper financial management after the devaluation of the rupiah in 1978 in addition to an increase in foreign currency earnings due to the escalating crude oil prices. Actually, the scale of the budget for the second year of the five-year plan has increased greatly — 66% over the previous year. Moreover, the rice crop which failed in 1979 is expected to reach a high of 20 million tons in 1980. Consequently, the prospects are bright that, in 1980, Indonesia will be able to do without the rice imports which previously required annual expenditures of several billions of dollars and threatened the country's foreign exchange reserve situation.

External Economic Relations

Indonesia's exports in 1979 totaled \$15,600 million, showing an increase of 133.8% over the previous year, while its imports totaled \$7,200 million, an

increase of 8% over the previous year. Exports of oil and oil products which are Indonesia's principal export items increased by 22%, while lumber and rubber imports increased remarkably by 74% and 41%, respectively. Promotion of non-oil exports, one of the major targets of the five-year plan, seems to be producing steady results. (Table 1)

Indonesia's official foreign debts had increased year after year and reached \$13,600 million in 1979. The annual repayment amount also is increasing. However, as a result of the sharp increase in exports, the debt-service ratio decreased to 13% in 1979 and is expected to decrease further in 1980. (Table 2)

Consequently, Indonesia's foreign exchange situation has improved greatly with the reserves exceeding \$6,000 million at the end of June 1980. This probably can be attributed not only to soaring oil prices but also to the rise in the international prices of Indonesia's traditional export items such as lumber, tin, rubber and coffee. (Table 3)

Economic Relations Between Japan and Indonesia

Trade between Japan and Indonesia has grown steadily in the past few years. The trade balance has shown an overwhelming import surplus for Japan. In the past, the balance turned in favor of Japan if mineral fuels

including crude oil were excluded. In 1979, however, Japan showed a trade deficit with Indonesia even when mineral fuels were excluded. (Table 4)

Japanese exports to Indonesia in 1979 totaled \$2,100 million, registering a slight increase of 1.4% over the previous year, while its imports from Indonesia totaled \$8,900 million, showing a sharp increase of 67.6%.

The total of exports and imports attained the level of \$10,000 million for the first time in the history of Japan-Indonesian trade, and Indonesia has become Japan's third largest trading partner. In the number one spot is the United States, doing \$46,800 million-worth of trade, while Saudi Arabia is second with \$16,000 million.

By commodities, Japanese exports of machinery including automobiles, textile machinery and electrical equipment totaled \$980 million, accounting for a 46% share of all exports. This is followed by steel amounting to \$380 million, accounting for a 17% share, and by plastics and textiles each amounting to \$130 million and accounting for a 6% share. (Table 5)

Of Japanese imports from Indonesia, mineral fuels accounted for \$6,470 million or a little more than a 70% share, and lumber for \$1,610 million or a 18% share. Among Indonesia's non-oil export items, lumber is the principal commodity imported by Japan. In 1979, Japanese imports of

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lumber in terms of quantity increased only by a little less than 10% over the previous year, but in terms of dollar amount they registered an increase of more than double the amount of the year before (owing to a sharp rise in international prices. (Table 6)

In the first half of 1980, Japanese exports to Indonesia increased by 60% over the figure for the same period the year before, and imports from Indonesia almost doubled those of the previous year.

Machinery and steel, which are the principal Japanese export items to Indonesia, contributed to the over-all export increase, with machinery increasing by two-fold and steel by 50%. As a result, machinery accounted for 51% and steel for 21% of total exports.

In the case of Japanese imports from Indonesia, mineral fuels, the principal import item, increased 2.2 times, accounting for an 80% share, and lumber increased by 50%, accounting for a 12% share.

Foreign Investments in Indonesia

The cumulative total of foreign investments made in Indonesia as of the end of June 1979, showed that large investors were Japan (34%), Hong Kong (11%) and the United States (6%). (Table 7)

On an annual basis, Hong Kong was the top investor in 1976 and 1977, but before that Japan had held that position. During the first half of 1979, the United States made substantial investments and topped the list of investing nations. Among others, Denmark and Great Britain sharply increased invest-

ments, claiming second and third place on the list. It should be noted that statistics compiled by Indonesia do not include investments related to petroleum.

Japanese Investments in Indonesia

As of the end of fiscal 1979, the cumulative total of Japanese investments made in Indonesia was \$3,860 million, accounting for 12.8% of some \$30,000 million invested by Japan in all parts of the world, and 46% of \$8,390 million invested in Asia. Indonesia is Japan's No.2 investment-receiving country next to the United States.

Investments in the mining industry including development of petroleum and natural gas accounted for 60.2%, and those in the manufacturing industry as a whole including steel and textile industries accounted for 30.9%. (Table 8)

Economic Cooperation

In order to promote the economic development of Indonesia, Japan is furnishing project aids in cooperation with the IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia) member nations. Japan has promised to lend ¥58,000 million (\$260 million) in 1980.

At present, the cumulative total of financial aid from the Japanese government sector (based on the exchange of notes) to Indonesia has exceeded ¥1,000,000 million. It is made up of about ¥100,000 million-worth of economic grants and about ¥900,000 million-worth of remunerative cooperation.

Of Japan's total remunerative aid, Indonesia accounts for about 25%, ranking first. (Table 9) □

Table 1 Indonesia's Trade Balance

(Unit: \$1 million)

Item \ Year	1976	1977	1978	1979
Exports	8,547	10,853	11,643	15,578
Oil and oil products	6,004	7,298	7,439	(P) 9,075
Rubber	530	588	717	(P) 1,014
Lumber	781	954	995	(P) 1,732
Imports	5,673	6,230	6,690	7,225
Trade balance	2,874	4,623	4,953	8,353

Source: IMI statistics

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Table 2 Indonesia's Cumulative Official Foreign Debts

(Unit: \$1 million)

	Cumulative debts (a)	Debt service ratio (%)
1973	5,250	8.3
1974	6,340	6.3
1975	7,989	10.3
1976	9,993	11.4
1977	11,630	15.9
1978	13,083	18.4
1979	*13,600	*13

Source: World Bank Report

* Provisional figures

Table 3 Indonesia's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Unit: \$1 million)

Year	Foreign exchange, etc.	Gold	Total
End of 1970	158	* 2	160
End of 1971	185	* 2	187
End of 1972	572	* 2	574
End of 1973	805	2	807
End of 1974	1,490	2	1,492
End of 1975	584	2	586
End of 1976	1,497	2	1,499
End of 1977	2,509	7	2,516
End of 1978	2,626	37	2,663
1979 March	2,940	43	2,983
June	3,195	50	3,245
September	3,291	63	3,354
December	4,062	105	4,167
1980 March	4,183	386	4,567
June	n.a.	n.a.	(P) 6,100

Source: IFS

* Estimates

Table 4 Trade Relations between Japan and Indonesia

Figures in brackets show percentage change from the year before

(Unit: \$1 million)

Item	Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Exports		1,850 [127.5]	1,639 [88.6]	1,797 [109.6]	2,095 [116.6]	2,124 [101.4]
Imports		3,430 [75.0]	4,091 [119.3]	4,997 [122.1]	5,247 [105.0]	8,794 [167.6]
Total		5,280 [88]	5,730 [108.5]	6,794 [118.6]	7,342 [108.1]	10,918 [148.7]
Balance		Δ1,580	Δ2,452	Δ3,200	Δ3,152	Δ6,670
(Excluding mineral fuels)		(1,145)	(520)	(734)	(782)	(-201)

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Table 5 Japanese Exports to Indonesia by Commodities

(Unit: \$1 million)

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980 (1 ~ 6)	
					Compared with year before
Textiles	79	93	127	65	103.0
Chemicals	234	242	331	178	104.9
(Synthetic plastics)	96	93	125	64	104.0
(Chemical fertilizer)	2	3	5	4	236.4
Metals	331	409	466	324	150.7
(Steel)	229	306	361	238	144.7
(Metal products)	57	61	62	57	187.4
Machinery & equipment	974	1,158	984	793	201.3
(Textile machinery)	46	71	55	40	142.4
(Automobiles)	265	376	257	222	238.9
(Motorcycles)	55	49	28	35	364.5
(Ships)	54	53	15	32	455.6
Total	1,797	2,095	2,124	1,508	163.8
Growth rate (%)	9.6	16.6	1.4	63.8	

Table 6 Japanese Imports from Indonesia by Commodities

(Unit: \$1 million)

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980 (1 ~ 6)	
					Compared with year before
Foodstuff	239	277	365	173	97.6
(Marine products)	177	210	268	117	89.9
Raw materials	755	898	1,611	901	156.2
(Lumber)	703	716	1,534	858	158.6
Mineral fuels	3,777	3,934	6,469	5,338	210.0
(Crude oil)	3,353	3,103	4,882	3,735	190.4
(Liquefied natural gas)	65	541	1,091	n.a.	
Total	4,997	5,247	8,794	6,683	194.0
Growth rate (%)	22.1	5.0	67.6	94.0	

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Table 7 Approved Private Sector Foreign Investments in Indonesia
(Excluding Those Related to Petroleum)

(Unit: \$1 million)

	Aggregate total at the end of June 1979		1976	1977	1978	1979 (1~6)
	Number	Amount				
U.S.	81	412	-128	27	44	23
Australia	39	173	4	7	2	-
Belgium	15	69	5	25	-	3
Hong Kong	123	753	179	108	47	11
U.K.	40	59	- 8	7	6	11
Japan	198	2,334	65	67	148	16
West Germany	21	170	8	8	-	-
Republic of Korea	15	56	2	9	-	-
Malaysia	23	33	1	1	-	2
The Netherlands	44	188	18	4	33	1
France	10	27	9	-	7	-
The Philippines	14	271	-	2	-	-
Singapore	34	97	6	29	1	-
Switzerland	16	57	-	16	7	-
Taiwan	7	101	59	2	-	-
Others	114	2,096	184	171	135	284
Total	794	6,895	404	483	430	351
[For reference] By the Indonesians themselves		626	50	174	58	65

Table 8 Japanese Investments in Indonesia by Industries — Balance at End March 1980

(Unit: Amount, \$1 million)

	Securities		Credits		Total		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Component ratio (%)
Foodstuff	14	10	24	17	38	25	0.7
Textiles	30	174	73	139	103	308	8.0
Lumber & pulp	9	12	48	38	57	50	1.3
Chemicals	27	19	55	42	82	62	1.6
Steel & non-ferrous metals	28	125	52	389	80	514	13.2
Machinery	9	7	11	3	20	10	0.3
Electric equipment	10	11	15	13	25	24	0.6
Transportation machinery	11	22	17	25	28	47	1.2
Others	27	42	41	111	68	153	3.9
Total of manufacturing industries	165	421	336	777	501	1,198	30.8
Agriculture & Forestry	18	31	80	75	98	106	2.7
Fisheries	11	17	49	32	60	49	1.3
Mining	2	11	33	2,333	35	2,344	60.2
Construction	20	9	11	3	31	12	0.3
Commerce	4	4	25	6	29	11	0.3
Banking & insurance	13	5	5	60	18	65	1.7
Others	18	23	50	73	68	96	2.5
Total	251	523	589	3,357	840	3,880	99.8
Real estate					33	7	0.2
Branch offices					4	1	0.03
Grand Total					877	3,888	100.0

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Table 9 Government Sector Financial Aid to Indonesia (Based on Exchange of Notes)

(Unit: \$1 million)

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
Gratuitous cooperation	101,825	2,278	3,598	3,987	4,607	116,295
Reparations	80,309	-	-	-	-	80,309
General gratuitous cooperation	4,120	903	1,060	1,900	3,000	10,983
Gratuitous cultural cooperation	-	32	30	30	50	142
PR foodstuff aid	17,396	1,343	1,208	957	957	21,861
Aid for foodstuff production increase	-	-	1,300	1,100	600	3,000
Remunerative cooperation	578,268	67,250	55,400	90,050	97,936	889,004
Aid to projects	341,116	62,250	49,000	90,050	88,000	635,416
Commodities aid	145,600	-	6,500	-	-	152,100
Refinancing	26,500	-	-	-	-	26,500
Rescheduling	27,633	-	-	-	-	27,633
Deferred-payment export of rice	37,419	-	-	-	9,936	47,355
Total	680,093	69,528	59,098	94,037	102,543	1,005,299

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JAPAN

EL TOR INABA TYPE CHOLERA FOUND ON FREIGHTER

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] KITAKYUSHU (Kyodo) — Cholera germs have been found in a consignment of Spanish mackerel carried here by a South Korean freighter, quarantine officials at the Port of Moji said Tuesday.

They said the germs were found after the ship berthed at the Mutsure island quarantine station on Sept. 27 for inspection of island cargo of tuna, yellow-tail and Spanish mackerel.

The germs were of the el-Tor Inaba type of cholera, officials said.

They said the ship's eight-man crew had undergone tests to determine if they were infected and had not been allowed ashore by immigration authorities.

There was no danger of the germs entering Japan, the officials said.

About 15 vessels arrive daily in Shimonoseki Port from South Korea, where cholera outbreaks have recently been reported.

Five or six of them carry fish, and this time quarantine authorities' inspection-before-landing strategy was successful in picking up the presence of cholera germs.

Box Lunch Bacteria

Box lunches prepared by a fishmonger in Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo, infected four persons

with cholera, according to an announcement Monday by the Metropolitan Cholera Disinfection Headquarters.

The authorities said the four were diagnosed as El Tor Inaba type cholera victims, and two others as germ carriers.

None had ever been overseas, but authorities confirmed that they had eaten box lunches containing Sashimi (raw fish slices) prepared by the fishmonger, whose name was withheld.

A total of 34 out of 64 identified consumers of the lunches complained of stomach problems.

The fishmonger's shop has been closed since last Thursday.

The headquarters is continuing to search for the source of the infection.

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KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN EXPRESSES HOPES TO JOIN ASEAN AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW210416 Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Toshiya Kawahara]

[Text] Bangkok--Premier Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea said Thursday inside Kampuchea that his government would join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should it win the war against Vietnam and should the member countries of ASEAN accept its membership.

Khieu thus emphasized the importance of the Pol Pot regime's relations with ASEAN, saying that the destiny of Democratic Kampuchea is closely linked with the destiny of ASEAN countries in view of the recent developments in Southeast Asia which reflect the growing influence of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Meeting 14 reporters from the ASEAN nations and Japan on the Kampuchean side of the Thai-Kampuchean border, the leader of the Pol Pot regime also said: "Our future depends and relies on ASEAN countries. And we organize our policies in this objective to have a close relationship and cooperation with ASEAN."

The interview was held at one of his headquarters in Battambang Province, southern Kampuchea.

Accompanying Khieu were eight other leaders of the Pol Pot regime, including the deputy premier in charge of national defense, Son Sen, and the minister for the economy and finance, Thiounn Thioun.

During the two-hour meeting with the newsmen, Khieu said that Democratic Kampuchea "is optimistic about its retaining a seat in the United Nations, thanks to the efforts made by the ASEAN countries to stave off the moves by the Soviet Union and Vietnam which are trying to make the UN seat vacant (by renouncing Democratic Kampuchea's representation)."

Khieu said that the ASEAN countries "are exerting their good influence" on the other countries in the world, particularly Japan, Western Europe and the U.S. in recruiting support for Democratic Kampuchea in connection with the UN representation issue.

"There is only one way to safeguard our survival. That is by uniting our forces with the ASEAN countries," the Kampuchean premier emphasized.

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The premier admitted that the Pol Pot regime had made mistakes in the past, such as the abuse of power by its cadres and allowing the "infiltration of Vietnamese agents" into Kampuchea.

"We committed some errors, but all those errors committed in the past cannot be compared with the mass killing of our people by the Vietnamese," he said.

In an effort to unite all the forces fighting against the Vietnamese invasion forces, the premier said, the Pol Pot regime had abandoned socialism to achieve the "common goal of the people fighting against the invaders."

He thus indicated that the Pol Pot regime is now ready to form a united front against Vietnam with the Khmer Rouge and with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state now in self-exile in China.

"The (Vietnam-backed) Heng Samrin regime (now seated in Phnom Penh) will fall on the heels of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces," he said.

He did not elaborate, however, on the prospects for such an event.

The premier went on to say that there are about 60,000 "regular troops" scattered over the northern and western parts of Kampuchea and some 50,000 guerrilla fighters in the villages under the control of the Pol Pot regime.

"After the rainy season is over the fighting capability of the Khmer Rouge forces will improve and they will have the capability to attack the about 30 Vietnamese regiments (more than 100,000 troops) now in Kampuchea," he said.

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KAMPUCHEA

INFORMATION ON SRV AND PRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcasts or from Vietnamese press material on the dates indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Kompong Cham Military Command	During first six months of the year, organized several political, logistics, medical and other training courses for cadres from all units. (PPDS 6 Sep 80)
1st Battalion Pursat Province	Won second class medal from KPRC for its last year feats in mopping up Pol Pot remnants (PPDS 6 Sep 80)
Armed Forces in Kompong Thom Province	Carried out task to stimulate people to join in mop-up operations against Pol Pot debris: 400 remnants surrendered to authorities, provincial units planted rice on 170 ha, raised 30 pigs, 30 chickens (PPDS 16 Sep 80)
Armed Forces in Svay Rieng	Organized courses for battalion, regiment cadres recently. Such courses help boost political acumen and discipline units (PPDS 6 Sep 80)
Armed Forces in Kompong Cham Provincial Logistics Dept	Planted broadcast and transplanted rice on 336 ha of land. They raise 15 bulls, 18 buffaloes, 2 elephants, 170 chickens (PPDS 16 Sep 80)
Battalion 8-A, 4th Division	Succeeded both in study and production drive for their own consumption. Attended political course between 1 Jul and 30 Aug (PPDS 20 Sep 80)

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Armed Forces of Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province	Strive to increase production. So far, they transplanted 26 ha of rice, grew 50 ha of floating rice and raised 3 pigs, 30 chicken and 2 geese. (PPDS 20 Sep 80)
Kompong Thom Armed Forces Command	Opened courses to train hardcore combatants and youths of youth leagues. In 8 months 7 groups of hard core combatants and 10 chapters of youth leagues set up (PPDS 23 Sep 80)
Kampot Provincial Military Command	Opened training course for nearly 200 junior cadres and combatants (PPDS 30 Sep 80)
Kompong Thmar New Combatant Training School, Kompong Thom Province	Inculcate eight documents in new recruits from all over province, explaining role of youths in national defense (PPDS 30 Sep 80)
4th Division 1st Company, Battalion 8-A	Correspondent's article on good experiences made in work, combat, construction and helping local people increase production accomplished in first 8 months of year by cadres and combatants (PPDS 30 Sep 80)
Infirmary 4th Division	Correspondent's article tells how the 10-man staff of the infirmary restored everything from treatment ward to living quarters (PPDS 4 Oct 80)
7th and 18th Task Force Units Kroch Chhma District, Kompong Cham Province	Motivated the inhabitants and helped them in production, in studying KNUFNS line against enemy's maneuvers. The people guided the units in capturing a leader of the "Khmer Soul", in convincing others to give themselves in. Impression of chief of 7th task force unit presented on duty, effort, determination of unit (PPDS 11 Oct 80)
2d Battalion Pursat Province	Shines in training and cooperating with local people (PPDS 14 Oct 80)
Armed Forces in Kompong Thom's Kompong Svay District	Captured 19 Sereika elements, 13 AK's and some documents and fake money (PPDS 21 Oct 80)
1st Battalion of 1st Division	From Aug to Oct opened courses for cadres with success. It is now training new recruits, it also provides literacy classes for illiterate combatants (PPDS 21 Oct 80)

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19th Battalion Kompong Thom Province's Armed Forces	Correspondent says unit command works in close contract with local people in production, having transplanted 30 ha, tending 20 pigs, 6 oxen and scores of chickens, presents impressions of battalion commander (Iem Sok Kun) (PPDS 23 Oct 80)
Cadres Training School Region 4	Tales on (Oeng Vanna) a trainee who by his determination has become a model trainee (PPDS 23 Oct 80)
5th Co. B. 20 Gp	Located in Kampuchea. Unit medic commended (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Aug 80 p 3)
Unit 501, H. 35 Gp	Located in Svay Rieng Province, Kampuchea (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 3)
678th Corps [Binh Doan]	Unit performing arts troupe entertains military units of Kampuchea or Laos (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Aug 80 p 144)
2nd Regt. "X" Infantry Gp 5th Bn 6th Bn	Located in Kampuchea. Found a large statue of Buddha and restored it to the Pha Luc Pagados, Ta Phem Village. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 80 pp 56-61)
7th Co, 3rd Bn, 01 Navy Gp	Providing security for "X" Port in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Sep 80 p 3)
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LAOS

INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts at 0400 or 2230 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Regional Forces Muang Nga District, Oudomsai Province	Scored outstanding achievements in security work and food production in first half of 1980. (22 Jul 80)
Intermediate Kommadam School of LPLA Vientiane	20 Jul ended 4-month training course for students. Vice Defense Minister Saman Vi-Gnaket attended closing ceremony. (22 Jul 80)
LPLA Infantry Battalion "E" Vientiane	Held meeting 19 Jul to confer meritorious medals to cadres, combatants for 30 years of revolutionary service. Saman Vi-Gnaket attended. (22 Jul 80)
Champassak Provincial Military Command	Held meeting 16 Jul to review achievements scored during first half of 1980. (25 Jul 80)
Battalion "S" Attached to Phong Saly Provincial Military Command	Scored outstanding achievements in repairing houses, setting up drainage system, producing farm tools and carrying out other tasks during first half of 1980. (25 Jul 80)
Signal Section Saravane Province's Regional Forces	Received and transmitted 515,400 telegrams and repaired 25 communication equipment sets in first half of 1980. (31 Jul 80)
Military Hospital Viangsai Region	Examined more than 2,000 people and cured 648 patients in first half of 1980. (31 Jul 80)

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Army Kammadam School Saravane Province	Fulfilled training course in shooting practice in mid-Jul. (1 Aug 80)
Battalion "S" Regional Forces in Phong Saly Province	Scored outstanding achievements in public security work, food production in first half of 1980. (1 Aug 80)
Military Medical School Houa Phan Province	Organized military training course for students and cadres 22 Jul to 1 Aug. (8 Aug 80)
Army Livestock Breeding Station Vientiane	Livestock population increased in first half of 1980. (8 Aug 80)
Air Defense Battalion "A" Vientiane	Scored excellent achievements in specialized work, food production in first half of 1980. (8 Aug 80)
Vientiane Military Training School	Emulated to score achievements last month. Engaged in agricultural production and attended political and cultural classes. (9 Aug 80)
Third Production Brigade Under Logistics Regiment	Attended political course, built 29 small bridges and 23 houses, repaired 34 km of roads in first half of 1980. (9 Aug 80)
Luang Namtha Provincial Military Command	In mid-Jul concluded meeting on military affairs in province to review achievements in past 6 months. (11 Aug 80)
Company "DK" Attached to Infantry Battalion "A" Vientiane	On 7 Aug opened refresher course for cadres, combatants. (11 Aug 80)
Company "C" Attached to Infantry Battalion "P" Vientiane Military Region	From early Jun to early Aug scored outstanding achievements in specialized work, such as explaining current situation to people. (11 Aug 80)
Primary Army Medical School Logistics Department	Another training course opened on 9 Aug. (13 Aug 80)
Military Training School Houa Phan Province	In late Jul opened training course for 14th group of cadres, combatants. (13 Aug 80)
Hospital of Battalion "A" of Engineer Central Region	Scored outstanding achievements in first half of 1980. (13 Aug 80)
Unit "A" Attached to Staff Office Xiang Khouang Provincial Military Command	Opened military training course for cadres and combatants between mid-May and mid-Jul. (15 Aug 80)

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Army Pharmacy No. 104 Vientiane	Produced various types of medicine during first half of this year. (15 Aug 80)
Border Defense Battalion "A" Northern Region	Writes letter chiding leadership. (16 Aug 80)
Various Branches Attached to Aviation Unit Southern Region	Competed in carrying out tasks to score new achievements to welcome 2 December National Day. (20 Aug 80)
Sayaboury Provincial Military Command	Held meeting in late Aug to review 6-month achievements and to open emulation campaigns to score new achievements to welcome coming fifth anniversary of LPDR. (5 Sep 80)
Aviation Unit Southern Region	Completed transplanting rice in late Aug and are paying attention to tending rice plants. (5 Sep 80)
Vientiane Military Training School	Enthusiastically carrying out tasks for second half of this year; activities in studying politics and military subjects. (5 Sep 80)
Military Command Hin Boun District, Khammouane Province	Organized military training course for youths attached to various services in late Aug. (7 Sep 80)
Vientiane Military Command	Opened several courses for local forces to study various political and military documents. (8 Sep 80)
Artillery Battalion "G" Vientiane	Vigorously studied political documents from early Jun to late Aug. (8 Sep 80)
Phong Saly Provincial Military Command	Constantly opened political courses for local cadres and combatants from Jan to Jul (8 Sep 80)
Army Settlement No. 1 Under Army Logistics Department	Raised more domestic animals from early Jul to late Aug. (8 Sep 80)
Infantry Battalion "E" Vientiane	On 6 Sep closed political course held for local cadres and combatants. (9 Sep 80)
Company "S" Attached to Regional Forces of Oudomsai Province	Conducted 558 patrol missions, repaired many buildings and helped local people build production bases in first half of 1980. (9 Sep 80)

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Regional Forces in Beng District, Oudomsai Province	Political training course closed 5 Sep (10 Sep 80)
Vientiane Military Training School, Anti-aircraft Battalion "C", Ground Artillery Battalion "P", Vientiane Provincial Military Command	Organized to study politics and mili- tary subjects since early this year. (12 Sep 80)
General Staff Department Vientiane	Scored outstanding achievements in planting crops, breeding fish, and carrying out specialized tasks between Jan and late Aug. (12 Sep 80)
Air Force Primary School Vientiane	Held ceremony 12 Sep to mark opening of 1980-81 school year. (12 Sep 80)
Guerilla Service Sayaboury Provincial Military Command	Held conference for local guerrillas on 5 Aug. Medals and commendation certificates presented to model and outstanding guerrillas. (15 Sep 80)
Infantry Battalion "A" Vientiane	Attended political and military courses beginning on 18 Aug. (15 Sep 80)
Army Sawmill Attached to Sayaboury Provincial Command	Sawed 411,000 cubic meters of wood while carrying out other specialized tasks between Jan and Jun. (17 Sep 80)
Women's Artillery Unit Vientiane	Studied politics, military subjects in July. (17 Sep 80)
Signal Unit Viangsai Region	Scored outstanding achievements in boosting self-sufficient production during first half of this year. (17 Sep 80)
Guerrillas in Samtai District, Houa Phan Province	Completed tactical, strategic training course 9 Sep. (18 Sep 80)
Army Signal Training School Vientiane	Actively studying their specialized subjects while boosting production and carrying out other tasks. (18 Sep 80)
Army Artillery Training School Vientiane	8 Sep opened political training course for cadres and combatants. (18 Sep 80)
Infantry Battalion "A" Vientiane	Studied political documents since 15 Sep. (19 Sep 80)
Artillery Unit of Battalion "A" Vientiane	Engaged in political study in early Jul. (20 Sep 80)

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Army Statistics School Southern Region	Gave final examinations to students in mid-Jul. (20 Sep 80)
Battalion "E" Public Security Forces Vientiane	Visited by station reporter to get glimpse of parade training. (20 Sep 80)
Battalion "A" Southern Region	Closed its conference on logistics work. (21 Sep 80)
Brick Production Unit Xieng Khouang Region	Completed studying various political documents. (21 Sep 80)
Military Command of Northern Region	23 Aug opened political training course for cadres and combatants attached to various offices and units in Sayaboury Province. (22 Sep 80)
Defense Unit "A" Xieng Khouang Region	Completed major tasks including studying documents, carrying out patrol activities, producing farm tools, planting crops, breeding animals between Jan and Jul. (23 Sep 80)
Production Unit Attached to Xieng Khouang Regional Command	Achievements in repairing houses, trans- porting supplies, felling logs, digging wells and other tasks cited. (23 Sep 80)
Battalion "A" in Southern Region	6 Aug held meeting for cadres and com- batants to review logistics work in first half of 1980. (24 Sep 80)
Primary Medical Training School Xieng Khouang Region	Report on achievements of students. (25 Sep 80)
Signal Company "B" Vientiane Military Region	Scored outstanding achievements in carry- ing out specialized work in Aug and early Sep. (26 Sep 80)
Army Signal Unit Xieng Khouang Military Region	Excellent performed specialized duties in first 9 months of 1980. (27 Sep 80)
Infantry Battalion "A" Vientiane Region	Completed studying culture in mid-Sep. (29 Sep 80)
Infantry Battalion "A" Vientiane	Competed in studying specialized subjects and carrying out various tasks between Jul and Sep (2 Oct 80)
Army Technical School Vientiane	Strived to score new achievements in second half of 1980 to welcome 2 Dec National Day. (3 Oct 80)

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Military Command Savannakhet Province	Organized political training course for cadres, combatants 21-24 Sep. (3 Oct 80)
Signal School Vientiane	On 18 Sep started studying documents on LPLA's political life. (5 Oct 80)
Kommadam School Vientiane	On 19 Sep admitted new youths. (5 Oct 80)
Primary Army Officers' Training School Vientiane	Living quarters built with assistance of Vietnamese workers handed over in ceremony held on morning of 29 Sep. (7 Oct 80)
Public Security Forces Attapeu Province	Political training course opened for cadres and combatants. (7 Oct 80)
Battalion "A" Attached to Road Construction Unit No. 923	Repaired more than 10 kms of roads, built more than 10 living quarters while felling logs and carrying out other tasks. (7 Oct 80)
Infantry Battalion "T" Vientiane	Attended political course from Jan to Jul this year. (8 Oct 80)
Defense Battalion "A" Vientiane	Attended classes from 24 to 30 Sep to study political life. (8 Oct 80)
Military Training School and Army Settlement Vientiane	Start harvesting early rice crop. (9 Oct 80)
Regional Armed Forces' Command Xieng Khouang Province	20 Sep opened political and military training course for sixth group of cadres and combatants. (11 Oct 80)
Battalion "A" of Public Security Forces Vientiane	14 Sep elected new union committee. (11 Oct 80)
Housing Construction Battalion "B" Xieng Khouang Region	Studied politics 8-22 Sep. (11 Oct 80)
Ground Artillery Battalion Vientiane	Determined to score new achievements to welcome fifth anniversary of national day. (12 Oct 80)
Central Public Security Training School	Practiced staging parade in preparing to welcome forthcoming national day anniversary. (12 Oct 80)
Women Artillery Unit Vientiane	Ended 1-month training course. (13 Oct 80)

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Army Production Unit No. 3 Central Region	Stepped up production. (13 Oct 80)
Air Force Command Vientiane	Studied political documents in late Sep. (14 Oct 80)
Ground Artillery Battalion "S" Vientiane Region	Since Sep strived to consolidate task of maintaining combat readiness; military training attended by cadres and combatants cited. (14 Oct 80)
Company Attached to Battalion "A" Vientiane	Attended military practice. (15 Oct 80)
Independent Companies Champassak Province	Closed political course. (15 Oct 80)
Public Security Force Toumlan District, Saravane Province	Held conference to strengthen organizational work. (15 Oct 80)
Infantry Battalion "B" Vientiane	Attended military training 10 Oct. (16 Oct 80)
Southern Region Logistics Office	Closed political course 29 Sep. (16 Oct 80)
Infantry Battalion "E" Vientiane	Harvesting their rice crops on 52 hectares. (16 Oct 80)
Army Political Department	Completed (?film projection) training course. (17 Oct 80)
Army Settlement "NG" Vientiane	Have begun to harvest rice on 294 hectares of ricefields since 16 Oct. (17 Oct 80)
Youth Union Attached to Battalion "A" Vientiane Region	Held meeting in early Oct to review union's activities during past. (18 Oct 80)
Infantry Battalion "CH" Vientiane Region	Recently opened another military tactics and strategy training course for cadres and combatants. (18 Oct 80)
Infantry Battalion "E" Vientiane	Emulating to clear virgin land for cultivation. (19 Oct 80)
Savannakhet Provincial Military Command	14 Oct held ceremony to open basic Kommadam School to train local cadres and combatants. (19 Oct 80)
Sisattanak District, Vientiane Municipality	13 Oct opened training course for more than 100 local guerrillas. (19 Oct 80)

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Army Signal School Vientiane	Built four barracks, repaired three houses and planted some crops (20 Oct 80)
Battalion "A" Houa Phan Province	Harvested rice crops on 2.5 hectares (20 Oct 80)
Regional Armed Forces Battalion "A" Houa Phan Province	Opened primary military training course 25 Sep-10 Oct. (21 Oct 80)
Savannakhei Provincial Military Command	14 Oct opened primary training course for second group of 65 cadres and combatants from various units (22 Oct 80)
Army Signal Training School Vientiane	Completed their monthly examinations; results of examinations cited (22 Oct 80)
Construction Unit Xieng Khouang Region	Paid attention to studying politics while carrying out specialized tasks between Jan and Jul this year (22 Oct 80)
Guard of Honor Unit Vientiane	Started attending specialized training course on 9 Oct (23 Oct 80)
Battalion "A" Command Houa Phan Province	6 Oct visited Viangthong District to ex- change experience with local administra- tion officials (23 Oct 80)
Engineering Battalion in Xieng Khouang Province	Launched emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome 2 Dec national day (23 Oct 80)
Regional Armed Forces Command Xieng Khouang Province	Held meeting 1 Oct to review past achieve- ments and to study various documents on military affairs (25 Oct 80)
Military Command Champassak Province	In late Aug opened training course on political life for cadres and combatants (25 Oct 80)
Army Rice Mill Vientiane	Studied political documents 6 Oct. Joined in harvesting rice on more than 3 hectares on 16 Oct (25 Oct 80)
Public Security Forces Xieng Khouang Province	Organized to harvest rice since early Oct (25 Oct 80)
Guerrilla Networks Pek District, Xieng Khouang Province	Attended political courses and organized field trainings (26 Oct 80)

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Artillery Battalion "A"
Vientiane

Attended 7-day political course on new
situation (28 Oct 80)

Repaired Dike, Barracks and Clubs

Public Security Forces in Xieng Khouang
Province (28 Oct 80)

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THAILAND

BANKRUPTCY LOOMS FOR COUNTRY ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Bangkok—Two official reports—one local and one from the World Bank—quoted in the daily Nation newspaper last week predicted economic disaster for Thailand over the next six years.

The local report, presented to the cabinet last month, forecasts conditions of total bankruptcy where foreign creditors take complete control of the country's economy within two or three years unless the current economic structure is drastically overhauled.

Both reports heavily underscore Thailand's runaway foreign debts over the next five years. Foreign loans, the Thai report is quoted as saying, could soar from last year's figure of \$3,800 million to a massive \$26,000 million by 1986. The repayments on these would represent 25 percent of Thailand's export revenue.

The country's trade deficit, according to the local report, would jump by nearly three times the present rate to an average of \$8,400 million a year, while the current account gap will grow to a staggering \$7,300 million—meaning that for the first time Thailand's current account deficit will be higher than its trade deficit.

Poverty, already rife in Thailand's rural north and northeastern areas, will intensify, the report says.

Basically, the bleak economic

outlook has been caused by excessive spending, the huge upsurge in imports, rising oil prices abroad and the slow growth rate in the agricultural sector.

"Thailand is still overspending, considering its capacity to earn and produce," the local report is quoted as saying.

Both offer remedies along much the same lines, but the World Bank's recommendations are somewhat tougher.

Its suggestions include increasing the domestic oil price by 20 percent a year to match a world oil price rise of between 11 and 12 percent, cutting down on major government investment projects, increasing agricultural production by five percent a year instead of the current target of 4.5 percent, and boosting the farmers' income by abolishing premium collection, export tax and rice stockpiling, charging the public more for all public utilities, and pushing the export of industrial goods to 15 percent a year instead of the existing target of 13 percent.

The editorial in the Nation pointed out that under the Thai Government's present economic policy it is no surprise that the country is heading for fiscal ruin. But it said: "Should we take it for granted that catastrophe striking Thai

economy is of secondary importance to certain interested parties maintaining political power?."

It added that some of the measures suggested are certainly within the power of the government.

The editorial mentioned the fact that the Kriangsak Chomanan government was forced to resign after an oil price increase which hit the poor more than the rich by pushing up the price of kerosene—used by the poor—more than the price of gasoline—used by the rich.

The new government, the editorial said, was expected to work miracles. "but there are no magic wands to wave to solve Thailand's economic crisis—the only magic wand the government has is to look facts in the face, something it has refused to do."—AFP.

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